BY

T[H]L. PENNINGTON.

The follo[w]
Daily Pap[er]s OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily Pap[er] are the only terms of subscription to THE
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ment a J[OB] JOB PRINTING.
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PRINTIN[G] ice equal to any in the City or State, we
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Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DA[ILY]
WE[EKLY] PROGRESS.

CALMA[NAC]ESDAY, AUG. 25, 1863.

[TIM]C FOR THE FOURTH WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
23. S[unday]		
24. M[onday]		
25. Tu[esday]	5 27	6 33
26. W[ednesday]	5 27	6 32
27. Th[ursday]	5 29	6 31
28. Friday	5 30	6 30
29. Sa[turday]	5 30	6 29
Full m[oon]	5 32	6 28
[Sun]day	5 33	6 28

T[he] on Friday 28th, at 3:40, afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. [W.] Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

Richmond, Aug. 23.—On Saturday six hundred and Point[s] were fired at Sumter, of which four hundred and Th[irty] struck inside and outside. The last wall is in A[shes] with[ered] and battered. The parapet was undermined that [the] northwest. The wall, arches and terreplain have The dismounting the guns and wounding one pri- It is [re]Sunday the land batteries opened from South with[ers], and the Monitors from East to West, coming his fa[ce]. The fire was very damaging. The East wall Sout[h] and breached. The shot sweep through the with shell bursted, wounding Lt. Boylston, seriously, Tom[pk]tt, Capt. Fleming, and Lts. Scoulen and Fickling, on s[ick] The fort is now in ruins. Col. Rhett is order- most his brave garrison, to hold this out-post even as [long] hope until relieved or taken. On Saturday at con[si]a Lieutenant and four men of the siege train to [be] wounded. On Sunday the brave Lieutenant Colo- Whil[lard] lost his life. It is said to-day that twenty- vo[lun]essels are inside, including the *Ironsides*, Monitors, and thirteen outside of the bar.

Brig. Gilmore sent a communication at 11 o'clock Sun- ce[as]iving notice that at 11 o'clock to-morrow, he would Mo[ul]ire on Charleston; in the meantime non-combatants w[ere] out.

More Instructions About Taxes.

Richmond, Aug. 24.—A circular from the Commissioner Ta[xes], issued to-day, gives the construction of the 44th Se[ction] of the assessment act. When the holder of credit Will[ing] willing to receive in payment the amount it repre- sents in Confederate notes, and values it at higher rates than assessors shall value it accordingly. All credits with a premium in Confederate notes, or so valued by the holder, should be valued and taxed at the premium [the]re on the 1st of July. Another circular allows far- [ther] to reserve in addition to articles specified in article 4 instructions of the 15th May, only one hundred bush- els of corn or fifty bushels of wheat, or any proportionate quantity—each in accordance with the 1st section of the Tax Acts.

The Yankees Destroy a Vessel near Fort Fisher.

Wilmington, Aug. 24.—Yesterday morning the frigate *Minnesota* and six gunboats bombarded the shore nine miles above Fort Fisher, where the steamer *Hebe* run aground some days ago, she being protected by two small guns and fifty men. The enemy attempted to land, but were repulsed with one killed.

After being reinforced they finally succesded and des- troyed the goods landed from the steamer, and set her on fire and then left. We lost one killed and three woun- ded, besides a Whitworth and another small gun. Our forces were in possession of the wreck last evening.

CIRCULAR—EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

This Association at its meeting, in April, resolved to hold its next meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Wednesday in September. The state of the coun- try, very different from what it was anticipated, at that time, forbids the expectation of a general attend- ance of the teachers and the friends of education; and many of them have expressed the opinion that the purposes of the Association would be the best subserved by postponing the meeting. Concurring in these views, and believing that they express the general judgment, I deem myself authorized to an- nounce that the meeting of the association is POST- PONED to some future day, of which due notice will be given in the public prints.

J. L. REYNOLDS, D. D.,
President of the Association.

From the Mobile Register.]

Is it Right?—A private in our army, with per- haps a wife and children to support, receives eleven dollars per months, while a slave owner receives for his slave, who has less labor and fewer hardships to encounter, one dollar and fifty cents a day from the Government—that is, four times as much. It is cer- tain that the Federals are now deriving more benefit from our slaves than we are. They employ them on fortifications, as teamsters, cooks, &c., in their army, at one-fourth of the price which we pay. No slave- holder could complain if the Government should take one-tenth, or even one-fifth of his able-bodied slaves without compensation, only providing them with food, clothing and medical attendance. The poor man would then feel that the slaveholder was making sacrifices, as well as himself. A SLAVEHOLDER.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* concurs in our sug- gestion to Governor Brown, of Georgia, to furuish men to the Army of Tennessee, along the line of the Tennessee River, for the defence of Georgia and Ala- bama, and adds: "If the line of the Tennessee Riv- er and Cumberland Mountains is lost, our own State will then become the theatre of war, and North Ala- bama and Georgia will be laid open to the predatory incursions of the enemy. If we would save our State from the horrors of invasion, it must be successfully defended on the soil of Tennessee.—*Chattanooga Rebel*

Prohibit the circulation of "greenbacks;" prohibit the circulation of gold; prohibit the running of blockades; prohibit the sale of yankee literature; prohibit the substitute system; prohibit the system of "short rations to soldiers;" and you prohibit then, good Mr. Administration, beyond peradventure, the subjugation of your people and the destruction of your credit.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

Thomas C. Shacklett, indicted for treason against the United States, at Louisville, Ky., has been sen- tenced to ten years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars. His slaves were declared free. The Hon. Bland Ballard passed the sentence.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1863. NO. 226.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

I.

Come out from the hills and the streams,
Men of the Southern land;
Out from your dreams and schemes
All contraband;
Look to the threshold—
Look to the garden!
A stranger is there with bloody hand,
Men of the Southern land!

II.

A foeman awaits you along your frontier,
Men of the Southern land;
He has kneaded the sod, he has trampled the ear
A fell brigand;
He comes in the daylight,
He comes in the mid-night—
And he waves as he comes a fire-brand,
Men of the Southern land!

III.

Oh, sleep not the sleep of death,
Men of the Southern land;
Do ye feel not the sulph'rous breath
Of his hellish band?
Up to the fight, at once—
Not a day, not an hour, but *now*—
Strike while the iron is hot in hand,
Men of the Southern land!

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.

I HAVE A LARGE STORE HOUSE WHICH WILL be rented on the 20th of next September, and another which will be vacant and rented on the first of October next. JAMES WEBB,
Aug 21-1w* Hillsboro' N. C.

TO WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS!

A SET OF WATCH MAKERS' TOOLS COMPLETE, together with a considerable assortment of material for carrying on the business, for sale by
A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 2-1m Greensboro' N. C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address
WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE REBUIDING OF THE BRIDGE OVER WALnut Creek below the Rock Quary will be let out at the bridge to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 29th of August.
R. B. HAYWOOD,
WM. R. POOL,
T. D. HOGG,
Aug 24-dtd Commissioners.

A LADY TEACHER

WHO CAN GIVE INSTRUCTION IN INSTRUMENtal music to a few scholars and assist in the literary department of a Young Ladies' Seminary will find immediate employment by addressing Rev. Mr. HARDING, Wilson, N. C. Please state terms per session of twenty weeks, address and references.
Aug 24-2t

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.
J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has need the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day,.....$6.00
" " week,.....35,00
" " month,.....100,00
Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.
P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 28-tf] B. & CO.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.
SEAL.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 46.

I. ALL AUTHORITIES ISSUED FROM THIS OFfice, and not signed by the Governor, to raise troops, are hereby revoked, unless the muster rolls are filed in this office by the 10th of September next.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE.
Aug 22-1w Adjutant General.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of
CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.
The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.
THOMAS D. HOGG,
August 10-2w Major & C. S.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF Cotton, which has been kept well housed, and is in fine shipping order. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon or address W. H. AVERA,
Aug 22-1w* Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE AT HILLSBORO'.

ABOUT 2000 LBS. SWEEDS IRON, 2 TO 2½ INCHes wide, loose Rod Iron, 3-8 to 1 inch diameter; 51 Papers Tacks; 1 Keg wrought Nails; 4 Gross Bed Screws; 6 Cases pure Zinc in Tin Cans, (5 very superior,) Cottage Bedstead, imitation Rosewood; 12 quirers Sand Paper; Bed Keys; 25 gross Wood Screws from 1½ to 3 inches; 3 sets Iron Axles and Boxes for Wagons, 100 lbs. Colors in Oil—Green, Red, Yellow and Prussian Blue. 100 lbs. Putty, made with Linseed Oil.
Apply to GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-6t Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLing Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GANETT.
Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 15-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to.
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHERever known their use contindes. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.
Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.
Yours respectfully,
Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

REWARDS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINETY LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, I set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the tob of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness; silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to trapper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy turret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time. FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.
Aug 12-1w
Standard copy 3 times.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 3 5
Week.....20
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

☞ One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & ROOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET, PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress One year	- -	$10 00
" " Six months	- -	6 00
" " Three months	-	4 00
" " Two months	-	3 00
" " One month	- -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The Army of Northern Virginia.

The army of General Lee has been particularly successful. Upon many a bloody field it has maintained its reputation for invincibility. Checked it has been, but defeated or demoralized never. With a courage unsurpassed in the history of nations, it has successfully stayed the tide of northern invasion for more than two years of frightful peril—defying the skill of the ablest generals, resisting the fury of trained and countless hosts and standing as unmoved mid the wild storm of battle as the firmest rock of the ocean against which the waves of centuries have rolled in vain. For its living heroes and its sleeping martyrs fame will weave its greenest laurels, poesy sing its proudest song, and history reserve a page too glorious for other names and deeds than theirs. The record of the humblest soldiers' connection with this "grand army" will be regarded as a patent of nobility by his descendants, to be handed down as a rich legacy and a proud heir-loom from sire to son for all coming generations. In view of these considerations, the question naturally occurs as to the true secret of the splendid successes, these mighty triumphs, this enduring monument which it has reared for itself in the admiration, the love and the confidence of a grateful country. The difference between this and the other armies of the Confederacy has resulted either from the superior skill of its Generals or the greater courage and efficiency of its soldiers. Able generalship has been the talisman of triumph in every age of the world; but all history establishes the fact that the success of the most skillful Captains is in direct proportion to the heroism, the devotion and the discipline of the troops under their command. Thus Beauregard, the seeming man of destiny in Virginia, retires in disgrace from the sanguinary but unsatisfactory fields of Shiloh and Corinth. Thus, Johnston who baffled Patterson in "the Valley," who confounded McDowell on the Potomac, and who defeated McClelland at Richmond, fails to succor Vicksburg, and yields the richest portion of Mississippi to Grant's victorious legions. In the East, and with the soldiers of the "Grand Army" they reap unfading laurels; while on the other hand, in the Southwest and with different troops, they utterly fail to sustain their well earned reputations. Comparisons are odious, but the conclusion is inevitable that the swelling tide of triumph upon which the fortunes of the Confederacy have been so proudly borne in Virginia has found its unfailing source in the higher patriotism, the superior discipline, and the more unconquerable spirit of its soldiers.

This being premised, we boldly claim, that to this noble State, belongs the distinguished credit of having mainly contributed to that invincibility which is the distinguishing characteristic of the Army of Northern Virginia. Where have most of its brave men come from? History answers, *North Carolina!* Who have shed their blood most freely in this struggle? Who have rushed into the deadly breach or upon the frowning battery with the greatest enthusiasm, recklessness and devotion? Who have filled up the ranks of every "forlorn hope" by which the bloodiest and the most desperate work has been done? Who have crowded the courts of death with least of apprehension and in the greatest numbers? The annals of Bethel, of Manassas, of Malvern Hill, of Fredericksburg, of Sharpsburg, of Gettysburg, and of every field that Southern blood has crimsoned and consecrated, answer with trumpet tongue, *North Carolinians!* The jealousy, rivalry and the prejudice of the present times may close the ears of many to these truths, but such will be the impartial verdict of posterity—such the equitable tribute of every future historian who rightly studies and appreciates this mighty struggle.

The practical question which presents itself in connection with this established and most gratifying fact, is, as to whether or not the laurels which have been so dearly won shall be permitted to fade and wither? The shafts of disease, the bullets of the enemy, and the bad counsel of designing men have greatly weakened and reduced our gallant Regiments. Unless they are filled up speedily and surely, the tattered banner of the "Old North State" may yet trail in the dust; the glory which now encircles her triumphant brow may fade forever; and the blood of her noble army of martyrs may prove a vain and unmeaning sacrifice. Without that support which Carolina has delighted to afford to the Southern cause—that hearty co-operation and encouragement which she has yielded with such liberality in every phase of this contest—that full complement of men, that overflowing measure of blood, and that never failing tide of courage, enthusiasm and devotion which have ever constituted her willing contribution to the successful issue of the war—the splendid army of Gen. Lee must be taught the bitter lesson of disaster and defeat, at no distant day. Let every loyal son of this State, regard it, then, as his personal and imperative duty to unite in the work of filling up our shattered ranks, by persuading and compelling all recusants to return to their posts—by aiding in the enforcement of every law designed to give strength and efficiency to the army—and by discountenancing the idea that a great nation like this can ever be enslaved. While North Carolina is true to herself and to the cause, the army of Northern Virginia will continue invincible, and though Sumter may fall, and every sea-port be captured and the whole country sacked by invading armies—subjugation cannot be the destiny of the Southern people. Peace with its countless blessings—that glorious consummation for which the prayers of every patriot continually ascend—that priceless boon for which we would so willingly sacrifice the "last life-drop" of our bosom—is only *possible* while we present an unbroken front to the enemy.

Whatever may be done at *home*—and a suffering people in a land of liberty have surely the *right* to speak out their sentiments—in God's name and for the sake of all that is dear and holy, let us show to the enemy in the *field* that we are still prepared to welcome them with "bloody hands and hospitable graves."

Camp Vance—Deserters.

Camp Vance is situated four miles from Morganton and one mile from the terminus of the Western Railroad. Capt. McRae has command of the camp and has two companies from Camp Holmes as a camp guard. Capt. McRae is a good officer and a worthy gentleman, and expresses his determination to do all that can be done to arrest the many deserters with which Burke and the adjoining counties abound.

The fact is desertion is a growing and an alarming evil, and one that must be put down, or it will work the most disastrous results. Large numbers of them are banded together in South Mountain, near Morganton, and all efforts to arrest them, thus far, have been unavailing. They are regularly organized, armed, and keep out pickets, and the militia have not been able, as yet, to carry their stronghold.

But a few days ago a gentleman encountered seven soldiers in an unfrequented road near Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, and from their evasive replies, appearance and seeming uneasiness, he was satisfied they were deserters. One of them had a gun and the other six were around with pistols. They said they were from the 26th Regiment N. C. Troops, and claimed to be making for Pleasant Gardens.

There are many deserters in the North Carolina mountains from other States as well as from our own regiments, and from the nature of the country they can only be arrested by the vigilance of the militia officers and the exertions of the citizens. Capt. McRae will do all he can, and if assisted by the citizens he can do much, but the militia officers who live in and are familiar with the country, must be relied on mainly to accomplish the work; and they should be required to do it promptly and speedily. It is very evident that militia officers are not doing their duty, and as they are kept at home and the army is deprived of their services in the field on account of their valuable services as militia, they should be compelled to arrest deserters and send them to camp, or be reduced to the ranks and conscripted themselves. The great need of the country is men, and the majority of the deserters now prowling through the mountain counties could be arrested if the militia officers would do their duty, and unless they do it we hope Governor Vance will turn them over to the enrolling officers. They should call out such portions of their commands as may be necessary for the work and stay in the woods night and day until the last deserter in their respective counties is caught and sent on to the army.

We trust that the establishment of the camp near Morganton may be productive of good results and that ere long the last deserter may be secured and returned to duty.

YADKIN COUNTY, N. C.,
August 19, 1863.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—*Dear Sir*: I notice in your paper of the 14th an article in which you state that if a militia officer wilfully neglect to take up deserters and conscripts, he is broke of his commission and sent to the army. That is not the case in this county. A few officers commenced last winter to take them up when a fight occurred, when two on each side were killed. Since that time no move has been made in the matter, and the conscripts and deserters go about openly and in defiance of the officers; in fact, in some cases they are together.

This county has sent very few conscripts, and, I believe, nearly every one taken by some armed soldiers sent for the purpose, has deserted and is now at home.

It is the same in Wilkes county. I do not know as to other counties, but I do know that this county has done but little to aid and fill up the ranks in the army. I am told that not another man will go and when we enroll up to 45 I think there will be between eight hundred and one thousand between 18 and 45 in the county. Respectfully,

Yours, &c., W.

If the above be true, and of that we have no doubt, for the source from which it comes is unquestionable, it presents a bad feature and one that might have been remedied had the militia authorities in these counties taken proper steps in the outset. We have no hesitation in saying that the militia of those counties ought to be made to put these skulkers in or take their places themselves.

COL. THRASHER AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—The newspapers are all down on Col. Thrasher, the Telegraph man, for his restrictions upon the weekly newspapers in not allowing them to use his press reports. We are not going to decide which is right, the Colonel or the newspapers, but simply express a hope that the discussion may result in improvement on the part of the reports so that in the future they can be read and express common sense after they are printed.

The *Spirit of the Age*, published in this City, has just entered its 15th volume on a sheet larger than it has been issued upon for some time past. The *Age* has stood the "wreck of matter and crash of newspapers" well, and we hope it may still weather the storm.

The Northern papers of the 14th say that Rosecrans is lending his energies to hunt the cotton speculators in his department, and that he has ordered a commission to investigate. The investigation will be thorough and rumor says will implicate prominent officers.

TRAGIDY IN MISSISSIPPI—MURDER OF A MINISTER.

The annals of crime furnish but few cases, if any, more shocking than that of the horrible assassination of the late Rev. James Pelan, a Presbyterian minister, residing in Chickasaw county, twelve miles west of Okaloma, Miss. On Thursday, the 2d of July, Mr. Pelan was in his field, about a mile from his house, superintending his servants in their work, when, hearing a noise some distance from where he was sitting under a shelter, he walked alone in the direction of the noise. The Mobile *Advertiser* says:

When out of sight of the servants and of his step-son, who was in the field, the assassin rose up from his lurking place in the corner of the fence, where he was concealed in the tall weeds with a double-barreled gun in his hand, and presenting it, bursted a cap, whereupon Mr. Pelan turned quickly and attempted to fly, when the assassin fired the other barrel, planting eleven buckshot in his back, just below the left shoulder blade. Seven of these shots passed through the body, penetrating the left lung—some of them passing very near his heart. Mr. Pelan fled for some time, when he sunk down, supposing himself to be in a dying condition. He told his step-son and two neighbors, who soon came to his assistance, who the assassin was. He was carried home in a very critical condition; with careful nursing and skillful surgical treatment, however, it became apparent that he was likely to recover, when the second more horrible act of the tragedy transpired.

On Tuesday evening, between sundown and dark, on the 21st of July, three armed men, disguised as soldiers, rode up to the gate and requested to see the gentleman of the house. The little boy, Mr. Pelan's step-son, told them that his father was sick and could not come out. Just at that moment the supper bell rang. The men spoke to one another in an under tone, agreeing to ask for supper, saying "then they would have a good chance." They accordingly asked for supper, and immediately got down, hitched their horses, and walked up some forty yards to the house.

Mr. Pelan, who was not yet able to leave his room, was at that time sitting up by a table, eating something that his wife had prepared for him. Mrs Pelan, hearing them ask for supper, passed out of Mr. Pelan's room into the dining room. As the three men came on the porch, she however closing the door behind her, but holding on to the knob and listening. The men asked one of the little boys on the porch which room his father was in. He pointed out the room, when two of the men went in, the third remaining out on the porch. Of these two men, one stood in the door of Mr. Pelan's room, the other advancing two or three steps, when they asked Mr. Pelan if "they could get supper?" Mr. Pelan told them that they could, and requested them to be seated. Whereupon the one in advance ask him, "What is your name?" He answered "Pelan." "Pelan," responded the man. "Yes," said Mr. Pelan. Then levelling his gun and stepping forward, he said: "Mr. Pelan, this is the supper we want!" and instantly fired, shooting him through the heart—the muzzle of the gun being so close that his clothes were set on fire. The assassins then immediately turned and fled, running down the walk to the gate, where their horses were hitched, two of them mounting immediately, while the third could not unhitch his horse, the reins being tangled or fastened so that he could not get them loose, and was at last under the necessity of cutting them with his knife, leaving part behind. In the meantime Mrs. Pelan rushed back into the room, spoke to her husband, received no answer but a dying groan, ran to a drawer, where, after some little searching, she found a pistol, then pursued the assassins, and bursted three caps in attempting to fire. The pistol, however, owing probably to its being loaded too long, and the tubes rusting, did not go off. They turned their guns upon her, and swore they would shoot her if she did not go into the house. By that time the one who had to cut his bridle mounted, and they galloped off together. She returned to the house and found her husband dead on the floor.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Below we give a list of casualties in the above Regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, having only given it in part heretofore:

Field and Staff—Killed none. Wounded—Maj. Henry G Lewis, Sergt Major P H Winston.

Company A—Killed—Privates Joseph Ambrose, Tilman Sawyer, Jesse Crane, Charles Roughton, Wilson Spruill. Wounded—Capt J H Thomas, Sergeant Tebulon Kemp; Privates Enos Lineman, J W Horton, Jesse Cahoon, R S Holliday, J S Cahoon, D S Hooker, W J Dillan, B S Spencer, Henry Gibson, Thos Van Horn, Sam'l Smith.

Company B—Killed—Privates Wilson Powers, Richard Riggs. Wounded—Lt G W Nixon, Sergts J E Radford, Enoch Nash, J M Gregory, Privates J F Tuttle, J N Overton, Oliver Cherry, William Etheridge.

Company C—Not engaged, being on guard duty in Richmond.

Company D—Killed—Privates Flick, J T Edwards, Jos Newell. Wounded—Privates Theopholus Bryant, B W Bryant, G W Knight, B Davis, W S Grimes, L T Bridges, Richard Feutrell, J E Martin, W J Gay, Simeon Lassiter, C T Rich.

Company E—Killed—Privates W R Hamilton, T R Hamilton, W P Cline, Newton Wilson, W L Deets. Wounded—Capt G M Sherrill, Sergt T C Bostian, Privates W L Little, Adam Newell, Ambrose Huritt, J T Rudesill, S E Workman, G W Horne, S R Wade, J H Caldwell, Reuben Yount, D S Robinson, M M Moser, W L Harman, A K Cline, W A Rine, S A Rine, S A McKinnis, Wm Dixon, R M Sowan, Albert Little.

Company F—Killed—Privates James D Walker, Rufus Sherrill. Wounded—M L Jones, J N Dellinger, G G Larkins, Franklin Heffner, Nelson Howard, J H Whitts, J S Fry, J N Levy.

Company G—Killed—Corporal J J Cowand. Wounded—Capt Sol H Whyte (mortally), Sergt Jno Duell, Corp'l Kellner, Privates P B Slade, T J Mitchell, T W Hoggard, Hyman Speller, Charles Shodgate, Henderson Miller, J E Newbern, Joseph Outlaw, W H Pritchard, J J Butler.

Company H—Killed—Privates W G Taylor, David Evans. Wounded—Sergt Arrington, Privates G V Whitfield, James Vick, C N Hunter, Willis Bradley, G A Gardner, W C Rose, W Sexton, J W Edwards, J Price, James Bonner.

Company I—Killed—Corporal T D Clegg, Privates R D Brooks, McD Hinson, John Phillips, G Workman.—Wounded—Capt W L London, Privates W G Bland, A J Bynum, M G Johnson, T L Clarke, Wesley Jolly, Nathaniel Petty, F M McGee, A Harmon, Thomas Blackburn, A J Loyd, A S Blackburn, David Seymonr, C H Womble.

Company K—Killed—Privates A J Davis, H W Thomas. Wounded—Capt J I Foster, Lts W Yound, R E Ballard, Sergts J H Howard, J A Mitchell,, Privates W M Bolton, T S Collins, J C Long, T C Neal, John Williford, J S Macon, B F Park, L F Ransdale, L H Smith, L A Young, W J Johnson, K S Powell, Ely Convers, Corp'l W S Branch.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed,	28
Wounded,	128
Total,	256

FRANCIS A BOYLE,
Adjutant 32nd Regiment N. C. T.,
Daniel's Brigade.

GOOD NEWS.—General J. C. Vaughn telegraphs to Knoxville from Richmond, under date of the 16th, that the prisoners from East Tennessee, paroled at Vicksburg and elsewhere, will rendesvous at some point in East Tennessee, instead of Demopolis, Ala. With the Knoxville *Register*, we congratulate the bronzed veterans on being privileged to assemble near home, and hope that after the hard service they have seen in other States, and their long absence from home, they may be permitted to remain in that department, where, in all probability, they can add other and as briliant laurels to their brows in defending their own, their native land.—*Memphis Appeal.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has a dispatch dated Memphis, Aug. 10th, which says: "There was an assault on the negro church at Memphis while negroes were at worship, completely breaking every window in the building, and driving the inmates to the street. None were killed. The men were arrested, but subsequently released."

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 21st contains the following:

The slow but steady bombardment of Sumter has continued without intermission night and day since the date of our last report. Silently and in silence the grand old fort receives the terrible fire of the enemy. But still her flag floats defiant from the ramparts. The end is not yet.

On Thursday the firing of the Parrott guns was exceedingly heavy, but by no means so accurate as on the two preceding days. About twelve o'clock the flag staff was shot away, but it was soon replaced.

The missiles of these Parrott guns, which are distant about two miles and five-eighths from Sumter, are two hundred pound bolts, eight inches in diameter and two feet in length, having flat heads of chilled iron. Shells, also of the same dimensions, are thrown. Up to Thursday night about two thousand five hundred of these missiles had struck the work. The damage inflicted has, of course, been considerable. Previous to Wednesday all the guns on the south face were disabled. The garrison are still full of courage.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, about four o'clock, the iron-clads formed in line of battle to renew the attack on Sumter, but the fort opened at long range, and the fleet retired without attacking.

Battery Wagner was assailed three times yesterday. About half-past ten a. m. the Ironsides and two gunboats opened with shell, and again at 2 p. m., and just before sunset, the battery was bombarded by the Ironsides alone. Each of these attacks was brief, and we believe, without effect, as up to a late hour, no casualties had been reported. None, too, up to as late an hour, had been reported from Sumter.

The Yankee sappers have begun their approaches on Wagner Our James Island batteries, under command of Lieut. Col. Yates, continue to annoy the enemy exceedingly. A shot from one of them lately exploded two of the Yankee ammunition chests, and Wagner has succeeded in disabling one of the Parrott guns.

On Wednesday private Broddock was killed at Battery Wagner by the enemy's sharp shooters.

Gen. Beauregard has issued the following address to the troops in his department:

HEDQR'S. DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20, 1863.

The twenty-first day of August, 1863, having been designated by the President of the Confederate States as a day on which it was meet that our people should bow in humble submission under the chastening hand of the Almighty, and, with reverent prayer, beseech the favor of our Heavenly Father for our country, in this day of supreme trial; therefore, it is ordered, that all military duties in this Department shall be suspended between the hours of 10 a. m., and 1 p. m., on that day, except such as are necessary for the defence of the positions entrusted to the keeping of officers and soldiers of the command.

Commanding Officers are requested to provide suitable Divine service for their respective commands; and officers and soldiers under the fire of the enemy, most of all, will humbly and devoutly recognize their reliance on the over-ruling Providence of Him through Whom cometh the humiliations of defeat, as well as the blessings that may attend a decisive victory. Beneath the flags of our beleaguered works let their silent but heartfelt prayers go up to the Lord of Hosts.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.
THOMAS JORDON, Chief of Staff.

Through the politeness of some unknown friend we have been placed in possession of the New York *World* of the 13th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

We invite the attention of every reader of *The World* to Judge Advocate-General Waterbury's full exposure of the scandalous frauds of the administration in its draft for conscripts from the State of New York. The facts and figures are conclusive. Every concealment and evasion by which Mr. Lincoln, his subordinates, and his organs have striven to cover or disguise the shameful unfairness, the political, partisan enrollment, and the discriminations attempted in the draft, are torn away, and the purpose of the administration to deprive its opponents of their votes, now stands revealed as clearly in the conscription frauds in New York, as it did in the declaration of martial law and the triumph of the bayonet over the ballot in Kentucky.

If Southern papers were to use language half so abusive of our President and his attachees, certain newspapers here and at Richmond would go into spasms over it.

The *World* continues thus:

If this conscription were all we had to fear, the mode of redress is so simple, so peaceful, so efficient, that none of the deep passions would have been kindled which now burn beneath the surface of society and cause it to heave and tremble as if in premonition of an approaching earthquake. If the conscription were all, we have courts to release men illegally drafted, and declare null and unconstitutional law. We are, moreover, within one year of the Presidential election, by which an indignant people can peacefully depose from power the men who have abused their trust. The alarming feature of the case consists in the evidence that the President means to retain the conscripts after the law is pronounced unconstitutional, and that a fair election is not to be permitted in any State likely to vote against the administration.—But we must not make forcible resistance to tyrannical intentions, but only to tyrannical acts; nor even to tyrannical acts, unless they are of such a nature as to preclude all hope of redress through the peaceful channels of regular elections. Enough of American blood has been shed in unfraternal strife, and not one drop should be added except in case of the clearest necessity. If the time should ever arrive (which Heaven avert!) when it becomes the necessary, unavoidable, and only patriotic duty of the American people to take up arms against the administration, the movement could not stop short of a provisional government, followed by a general convention of the States. Any thought of armed resistance terminating short of this, is the thought of a simpleton, or of a man whose passions have got the better of his reason, and not of cool, clear-headed, sagacious citizens, with brains enough to comprehend the magnitude of such a crisis. For a movement looking to such results there is as yet neither preparation nor justification.

If we preferred the forcible ejection of the administration to its constitutional displacement at the close of its term, we should prefer to see it dig a pit for itself to fall into. But it is our devout wish and daily prayer that it may die a natural death, and that its eyes may be closed by free men with ballots in their hands. We therefore counsel patience, endurance, and a fixed resolve to submit to whatever bears even the semblence of war, until we are denied the right of suffrage. Should it become necessary to vindicate this right, no patriot could hesitate, and the movement would be extensive enough to strike consternation into the hearts of tyrants. Resistance to the conscription in New York is what the administration above all things covets. It desires to throw upon Democrats the odium of forcibly resisting a law which the courts have not declared unconstitutional. Its designs would be favored by so good a pretext as another disturbance would give it for proclaiming the State of New York under martial law, and thus putting itself in a position to override the State authorities and control the coming elections. We must not give it this advantage. We must not put ourselves in the wrong. Nothing can justify the use of force but a general over-riding of the regular elections by military interference. When this is done, no constitutional remedy against misgovernment will any longer be left. When we find ourselves "between the devil and the deep sea," we shall have to choose between revolution and despotism. The dismissal of Lieutenant Edgerton, of Ohio, last March, for distributing Democratic tickets in his own home and in his own election district, during the meeting of Kentucky under martial law for the purpose of defeating one of the two sets of delegates almost compels us to believe that the people cannot be trusted with the choice of their own rulers. If the administration feels any doubt of the result, the infamous enrollment in the strong Democratic districts of this State, by which double the number of conscripts were to be taken from them as from Republican districts, seems to dissolve all doubt of its hostility to fair and honest elections which it will not at no fraud to circumvent the spontaneous will of the people. The people cannot be blind to these indications; they are calculated to awaken apprehensions and stimulate sleepless vigilance.

MEMPHIS INTELLIGENCE.

The *Bulletin* of the 8th instant says: Haywood, Madison, Hardeman, Tipton counties, West Tennessee, are now permitting their family supplies in Memphis.

A writer in the same paper is down upon those who disregard the day of thanksgiving appointed by Abe. Especially is he hard upon Governor Johnson, whose churches remained closed.

The *Argus* has been permitted to resume publication. H. L. Priddy retires, and Brewer and Bowen have assumed its future control.

Col. Alex. Campbell, 31st Tenn., lately captured near Lexington, had arrived and was quartered at the Irving block. Also, C. S. Davis and Lieut. Dermont, two Confederate soldiers, who were in citizens' clothes.

The Steamer Saline had arrived from Providence, La., with seven hundred bales of cotton formerly used in Confederate breastworks.

The burning of the steamer Ruth, at Helena, July 10, is attributed to rebel incendiarism. Many papers were lost, including several paymasters, with $600,000 to pay off Grant's army. 120 mules, a number of commissary stores, and 100 tons of provisions were also burned. The boat, valued at $100,000, is a total loss.

The river was falling, but boats were arriving from Vicksburg and St. Louis.

Hulburt's latest order is that the penalty of banishment from Memphis will not be enforced against widows and orphans, persons of either sex over sixty years of age, or persons dependent for their support upon their actual daily labor.

The 7th was celebrated as Hanks' thanksgiving day.—*Memphis Appeal.*

USELESS EXPENSE.—The New York *World* says the following:

It was scarcely worth while to exhibit the useless and painful spectacle of a military control of elections in Kentucky. The Governor elect and all the members of Congress, according to the *Times*, hold the old fashioned notion that there is as broad a line of demarkation between the Government and an administration as between heaven and hell. We thought that any one who held such doctrines was disloyal, and that it hardly worth the candle to outrage liberty to punish a slight difference as exists between Brandegee and Wickliffe. The powers at Washington should reflect the precept of Horace:

"Never presume to let a god appear,
But for a business worthy of a god."

Burnside deserves better than this. He deserves not to be wantonly exposed to that worst of mockeries, to do an infamous act and gain nothing by it. Ney was a Marshall of France, whose name lives simply because when he compelled a private citizen to give up a seat to him the offended man said: Well, Marshall, you could take anything else. *Burnside* beat Vallandigham if he did not *Lee*. When *Charles IX*, in anticipation of the St. Bartholomew, wrote to an officer commanding a garrison in one of the towns of France to kill all the Protestants in it murdered on that day, he received this answer "Sire, I have a thousand soldiers but not one assassin." French history recalls the phrase as one of her brightest jewels. Buranelli had no objection to be the assassin of liberty. He only sent an unfortunate letter for us. We hope its master is exhausted in Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Bethel, Fredericksburg side, and Butler.

DIED,

In Randolph County, Ga., on the 11th inst., J. HICKS, formerly of N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

1. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE EXEMPTED from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," and from drill or service, within their counties when not called by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and have been for the last five years have been practising in their profession (except two track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller for each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and the Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be excmpted. This class are also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; the Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surrendering certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battallion dril once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant Gen'l.

Aug 5-1w

WANTEE.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 25-tf

GOLD ARMLET.

A NICE GOLD ARMLET, PICKED UP ON ... street Sunday evening has been left at this office where the owner can get it by paying charges.
Aug. 25-3t

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
August 25th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Saturday the 19th day of September to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol ground from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.
JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Secretary of State.
Aug 25-1w

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

at Orange C. H. to cheer for Governor Vance while this morning.— *Wil. Journal.*